KNOWS MEN WHO MURDERED BROWN

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Miner Is Arrested at Granite for Crime.

SAW BOMB AND ITS MAKERS

Frank Tucker's Tongue Loosened by Liquor.

IN SUMPTER JAIL

He Says Bomb Was Made of Nitro Giveerine and Sav. Just-Men. Who Fired It Fled to

GRANITE, Or., Oct. 8 .- (Special.) -stranger giving the name of Frank Tucker was taken into custody here today on suspicion of being an accomp in the murder of Harvey K. Brown. the time of his arrest he was intoxicated and made very damaging statements as the case. Sheriff Rand was at once nmunicated with at Baker City, and instructed Special Officer Thornburg to take him to Sumpter to turn him over to

In Tucker's statement he admitted that he was in Baker City the night of the explosion and that he knew the men who set off the bomb, but he will not tell

He says that he saw the bomb and that was made of nitro-glycerine and white pine sawdust and was set off by wires. He also says that he was about 40 yards from the bomb when it was set off, that he ran down by the freight depot and afterwards out of Baker towards Sumpter, arriving in Austin the second day worked there four days and walked to Granite yesterday. The two others in tended going to Cheyenne, Wyo.

He says that he has worked in mine at Butte and at different camps in Colorado; that he is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, also that he has relatives living at Scio.

After he was taken in charge by the officers he dictated a letter to his brother at Sclo, in which he said he had got in a bad scrape, and made an appeal for assistance

Tucker is about 30 years old, about feet, 7 inches high, of light complexion dressed in working clothes with heavy miners' shoes-but not mates. He wil be held till his confession is verified, as Sheriff Rand says he must not overlook any clews.

WILL TAKE TUCKER TO BAKER

sheriff Knows Nothing Yet of Sus pect's Statements.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. 8 .- Sheriff Rand, in a statement to the Assostated Press, stated that he had re ceived information that a man had been arrested at Granite on suspiclon of being an accomplice in the Brown assassination and that he had rdered that the man be brought to Baker City for examination. Rand said, if the man had made any statement or confession, he had not received any information to that ef-No man answering the descrip tion of Tucker is known to the sheriff.

SAYS FEDERATION BLAMELESS

Pinkerton Chief at Baker-Swain Carries War to Bolse.

BAKER CITY, Oct. 8 .- (Special.) -S. C. Thiele, assistant chief of the Pinkerton tective Agency, arrived in the city today to look over the ground personally and investigate the Brown dynamiting case for his own satisfaction. He has not been employed by any one and whatever work he does will be for his own personal satisfaction, as he and Brown were very close friends and had done considerable work together.

speaking of the case Mr. Thiele said that he did not think that the Western Federation of Miners had any conntion with the case, as Brown was their tify in the Pettibone trial.

Captain Swain of the Thiele agency has rope to Bolse and created a stir there by declaring that Governor Gooding interfered with him in his investigation the case by sending mon here to hinder bim in the work. It was rumored here today that Detective McPartland, of Boise, was in the city in connection with the case, but neither the Chief of Police, the Sheriff or any one else has seen

Harry Draper has returned to Spokane with his hounds without accomplishing anything in the case.

THINKS FEDERATION GUILTY

Orchard Expresses Opinion-Elmer

Sticks to Charge Against Swain.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 8.—In the opinion of Harry Orchard the Western Federation of Miners is responsible for the death of ex-Sheriff Harvey Brown at Baker City. He says he believes the murder was committed to revenge work done by Brown in assisting the state to get evidence against those accused of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

Governor Steunenberg.

When first informed of the Baker
City tragedy Orchard predicted that
very shortly the papers would be printing interviews with those connected with the Federation, in which

would be claimed that Brown was a friend of the Federation. Charles E. Elmer, private secretary to Governor Gooding, today reiterated

Charles E. Elmer, private secretary to Governor Gooding, today reiterated his charges against Captain Swalin, who has charge of the detectives investigating the Brown case. Mr. Elmer states that when he went to Baker City he had no knowledge that Captain Swalin was working on the case, and that he did not know it until he had talked for three-quarters of an hour with the authorities there.

When he met Captain Swalin he was greeted cordially by the Spokane detective, he says. Captain Swalin told him he had absolutely no clew, but that the crime was a parallel case with the Steunenberg murder. Elmer said: "I asked Captain Swalin what the dogs had done, He told me the tracks had been crossed by so many persons that the dogs had been unable to work. I learned the dogs had taken a trail and had followed it toward the home of Mrs. Klimison and again in the same direction. I was told by the owner of the dogs later that Swalin had called them off, that they had not been given an opportunity to show whether or not they could pick up the scent after dropping it near the depot."

"When I learned that Captain Swalin

dropping it near the depot."
"When I learned that Captain Swain was in charge of the investigation." said Elimer, "I determined to leave Baker City for home and say nothing. I was intending to leave that night, but I had a long-distance telephone talk with Gov-ernor Gooding. We talked the matter over and came to the conclusion that the authorities of Baker City should be out in possession of some facts regarding

put in possession of some facts regarding Idaho's experiences with Captain Swain. It was a duty, as we considered it. "I then went to the Mayor, District Attorney and Sheriff and told them candidly what I knew. I told them I did not question Captain Swain's ability as a detective, but I had reasons to question his motives. I told them it was Captain Swain's fault that Jack Simpkins got away; that Swain told us an absolute falsehood, which resulted in Simpkins' escaping, and that we had proofs that such was true. I told them that as far as I was concerned the information I had given them need never become public.

"I left Baker City without breathing a word of what I had told them to any one. I gave no information to any newspaper men. All that was sent out by the newspaper men concerning that interview must have come from the Baker officials, and probably through Captain Swain. They must have gone to Swain immediately, and he at once, building up a defense, called the newspaper men around him and gave them the interviews that have been published."

STRUCK BY CAR AND DIES

Olla Mallinquist Victim of Fatal Accident in Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 8 .- (Special.) -Struck with terrific force on the head y a traction car on Second avenue near Spokane street last night Olla Mallinquist, a bartender, died at St. Luke's Hospital this morning after sevral hours of the most intense anguish and suffering.

The victim had alighted from

eastbound car and started to cross the eastbound car and started to cross the tracks to gain the walk. As he was doing so the westbound car approached running at a good rate of speed. Mailinquist was struck and sustained a fracture of the skull, a broken leg, several gashes in his head and a generally badly bruised body.

KILLED BY **EXPLOSION**

Engineer Turns Cold Water Into Hot Boiler and Mistake Costs Life,

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 8 .- Carl Peterson an employe of the Cates Logilles out of town, was instantly killed y the explosion of a boiler engine his morning. The accident happened about 6 o'clock, while the men were at breakfast and no one witnessed it. After the terrific explosion the men rushed to the scene, and found a \$5000 engine a total wreck. The dead en-gineer was found 100 yards down the avine, his clothes all torn off and his terribly mangled. The theory is he turned cold water into a hot

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LEADERS TIE IN THE FIRST GAME

Hard Fight for World's Championship.

MORE THAN 24,000 IN CROWD

Spectators Orderly, Though, and Want Fair Play.

TEAMS EVENLY MATCHED

Donovan, Pitching for Detroit, Is Steady as Clockwork, but Overall, for Chicago, Is Nervous_Is Retired After Ninth Inning.

CHICAGO, Oct. &-Detroit and Chicago, leaders of the American and National Leagues respectively, played 12 strenuous innings to a tie here today in the first game of the series for the baseball championship of the world. The contest was replete with sensational situations and when Umpire O'Day of the National League called the play off on account of darkness most of the 24,377 spectators sighed with relief, and went home well satisfied with the outcome.

Overall and Donovan were the oppos out when Chicago had tied the score in he ninth inning and had men on base waiting to score the winning runs. Moran was sent in to bat for him, but before the latter had time to deliver the needed hit, Evera tried to steal home and was out by a narrow margin, retir-ing the side. Reulbach finished the game and for three innings retired Detroit's heavy hitters without the semblance of a hit.

Crowd Large but Orderly.

The contest was watched by an immens crowd, the enlarged stands being packed to capacity, while a thin fringe of enthucupled standing room in deep center field. The game was called at The crowd was remarkable for its spirit of fair play and courtesy and the 50 police had no trouble at all in keeping it within bounds. When play started the spectators in the field seats were unable to see over the hats of the persons in front, whereupon men and en alike removed their hats and tied handkerchiefs about their ears, sitting with this slight covering through two and a half hours of baseball and in a breeze that was at times chiliy.

Teams Evenly Matched.

in the eighth inning, until Detroit scored all three of its runs, while the visitors ning, allowing Chicago to tie the score Captain Coughlin's error came in this round and was costly. With runners on first and second, he let an easy grounder rom Evers' bat get away from him, filling the bases. After that two runs came one on a passed ball. Schmidt falling to hold Howard's three strikes.

HORRORS

RUSSIAN

OFFICIALS

BLOWN

UPBY

While this was going on, Overall retired from the game and when the visitors went to bat in the extra innings they had to face Reulbach's speedy delivery the growing darkness

Overall Passes First Man.

The tail pitcher was in rare form, having good control, and against his curves and shoots such batsmen as Schaefer Crawford and Cobb were helpless. Overall was visibly nervous when Jones, the first batsman, faced him and failed to get any one of the first four balls pitched over the plate. The Detroit con tingent had its first chance to cheer as their left fielder trotted to first base and took full advantage of it. Schaefer tried to sacrifice, but his bunt was too fast and Steinfeldt, by a quick throw, forced Jones at second. Crawford drove a long fly to extreme deep center, but Single was waiting for the ball. Ther Schaefer tried out Kitng's throwing arm and found it good, being an easy Kling to Tinker.

Chicago Starts Out Well.

In Chicago's half, Schrekard brought cheers from the Chicago bunch by hitting



Sullivan, Who Has ed as United States District Attorney for Western Washington.

sharply to left. He stole second and went to third on a series of bad throws by Catcher Schmidt. Captain Chance struck out, however, and Steinfeldt could not drive the ball past Donovan

Detroit did nothing in the second, but Chicago was full of ginger and threatened again. Kling received a base on balls to start, was sacrificed to second and went to third on an out, where he stood while Tinker registered the first of three strikeouts.

Detroit took its turn at looking dar gerous in the next session. Schmidt hitting cleanly to left and going to third on a sacrifice and Jones' infield hit. Donovan had struck out meanwhile, and Schaefer's grounder to Tinker ended the

Chicago Gets First Run.

Chicago scored the first run of the ontest in the next inning. Chance drew a base on balls, Steinfeldt sacrificed prettily and Kling came forward with a short fly to left field, which Jones could not reach. Chance had turned third as the ball struck the ground and tore for home. He had to slide to beat the throw, but accomplished the trick. Schmidt relayed the ball to Schnefer, retiring Kling, who had tried mixing two of its errors with two hits to take an extra base on the throw to the plate.

Evers followed with another hit and stole second, but Donovan tightened up and struck out Schulte. Detroit tried to get the run back at once, but after Crawford had hit safely to left captured the latter's short second base and relayed the ball to (Concluded on Page (2.)

CZAR NICK: "NOW YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF, SAM'L!"

FOR INJUNCTION

Proposed Advance in Rates Blocked.

FEDERAL COURT SIGNS ORDER

Conspiracy in Violation of the Sherman Law Charged.

RAILROADS IN COMBINE

Oregon Millowners and Dealer Boldly Assert That Harriman and Hill Work Together to Throttle a Leading Industry.

NATURE OF SUIT .- Lumbermen ask United States Circuit Court for injunction restraining railroads from enforcing proposed advance in rates to be made November 1 on lumber shipments from Oregon until controversy can be passed on by Inter-state Commerce Commission. Hill and Harriman lines charged with forming illegal combination under which rates on lumber are fixed and maintained in restraint of interstate trade, whereby comp stifled and future of industry in Ore gon threatened. SHOWING MADE IN PETITION.

Net earnings of both the Hill and Harriman systems have been increas ing annually at rates now in force, by which Oregon lumber dealers are enabled to meet competition in Chi-cago and Detroit and other North Central markets only by cutting prices of their product until there RATES ARE ATTACKED .- Rates

now in force discriminate against the Oregon producer in favor of the Wisconsin and Minnesota timberman New rates impose an additional freight charge of \$5 on each car of lumber and \$36 on each car of shin-gles shipped from Oregon to St. Paul, Detroit, and Chicago territory. REASONS FOR SUIT.—Advance

in rates would result in driving Ore-gon lumbermen out of competing markets, disrupt established trade relations, and demoralize prices to the extent that many mills would be regutred to shut down or make enormous sacrifices in the disposition of their product.

ACTION TAKEN BY COURT.—

Railroad companies cited to appear in court October 29 and show cause why restraining order and injunction should not be granted.

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An application for an injunction, restraining the transcontinental railroads from enforcing a proposed increase in freight rates on lumber shipments from Oregon to Eastern terminals, was vesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court by an association of lum. bermen. The revised tariff published by the railroads becomes effective No vember 1, and the lumber manufactur ers and dealers seek to have the com-

additional burden in freight rates un til the Interstate Commerce Commission can hear testimony on the subject and make a decision,

Judge Wolverton issued an order cit ing each of the defendant transportation companies to appear in court October 29 to show cause why a restraining order and injunction should not be issued against them as petitioned for by the millowners. & Minor, Thomas G. Greens and A. B. Winfree appear as counsel for the

Railroads in a Combine.

In their petition for an injunction the lumbermen charge that the Hill and Harriman systems, by concurrence and concert, fix and maintain the freight rates on all forest products from points within the state of Ore gon to points in all of the other states. As a result of this alleged conspiracy and community of interest, it is further alleged that the element of competition in transportation circles has been entirely removed, since the rallroad systems which are named as de-fendants in the pending proceeding control all the rail transportation in this state.

It is further represented that all of the defendant lines operate in confunction with each other through the medium of an agency known as the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, with headquarters at Chicago, where all rates affecting the transportation of freight from Oregon and the Pacific Northwest to points outside of this state are fixed.

Nature of the Increase.

By reference to the proposed tariff it is shown that the new rates mean an increase in freight charges on lum ber amounting substantially to 10 cents per 100 pounds, to what is known as the Denver, St. Paul and Chicago territories, 7 1-2 cents per 100 pounds to St. Louis territory and 5 cents per 100 pounds to Missouri River territory and certain southeastern destinations in other states.

These rates are declared to be un reasonable, extortionate, prohibitive and discriminatory, in restraint of inter-state trade and in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act. It is charged that the rates have been fixed regardless of the rights of the public and in such a manner as to eliminate all competition through the formation of an illegal combination.

Give Startling Figures.

Continuing, the petition sets out that the complainants have more than \$60,000,000 invested in the lumber business, this estimate not including the value of the standing timber. More than 50,000 persons in this state are directly engaged in the industry while not less than 100,000 are dependent on The annual payroll is about \$30, 000,000. Annually the output in this state aggregates 2,000,000,000 feet, representing a market value of \$30,000, The freight paid on shipments of lumber out of the state approxi-mates \$12,000,000 annually, this estimate being based on the movement by rail of 600,000,000 feet of timber, representing about 39,000 carloads.

Discrimination Is Shown.

It is further pointed out that while on an average freight charges of the nt railroad systems have decreased between 1900 and 1906 the charges on lumber shipments from this state have remained substantially the same as they were in 1893. Considering that the earnings of the railroads have been increasing annually, the lumbermen consider that it is unreasonable that a further tax should be evied against them in the form of increased freight rates.

An enforcement of the proposed new rates, it is shown in the petition, means an additional charge of about \$50 on each car of lumber and \$36 on each car of shingles from Oregon to St. Paul, Denver, Chicago or other Eastern markets.

Another result, it is charged, would be the serious demoralization of the lumber market, which is not now any too stable, and the confiscation of the property of the complainants.

Parties to the Suit.

The plaintiffs in the pending proeeding are the Oregon & Washington Manufacturers' Association. Lumber Eastern & Western Lumber Company, The Curtiss Lumber Company, Clark & Wilson Lumber Company, Portland Lumber Company, Peninsula Lumber Company, North Pacific Lumber Company, Bridal Vell Lumbering Company and the Stanley-Smith Lumber Company. The defendant railroad companies are: The Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation, Southern Pacific, Oregon & California and Corvallis & Eastern. designated as the "Harriman lines." and the Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Northern Pacific and the Astoria & Columbia River, called the "Hill lines."

Conspiracy Is Charged.

After charging first that an illegal ombination exists among the different railroads for the purpose of fixing and maintaining rates, the complainants declare to the court that the new tariff has been prepared:

In pursuance of a combination and con-spiracy to stifle and destroy all competi-tion among all of said defendants respecting the transportation of forest products from the State of Oregon and other Northwest Pacific States and to exact and extort ar Pacific States and to exact and extort an unreasonable and unjust compensation for the services performed in transporting said forest products, and to divert to the treasuries of said railway companies, through such unjust and unreasonable transportation tax, all, or nearly all, of the profits of the business of the complaintans and others engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the State of Oregon, and of the other Pacific Northwest states, without regard to the reasonableness of said rates or to the the reasonableness of said rates or to the value of the services to be performed and the cost of transporting said products. That each and all of said defendants well knew, at the time said tariff rates were agreed upon and adopted, that said

BUCHTEL BARELY ESCAPES BOMB

Dynamite Sent to Governor by Mail.

BUT SENDER HAD CONFESSED

Kemp Bigelow's Scheme to Extort Cash by Gratitude.

COMES OUT IN SWEATBOX

Pretended Discoverer of Denver Dynamite Plot Proves to Be Its Author - Had Crowd Millionaires

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 8.-Governor Henry A. Buchtel, David H. Moffatt, president of the First National Bank of Denver, and Charles B. Kountz, president of the Colorado National Bank, re-ceived through the mails today infernal machines containing sufficient dynamite to have caused great destruction of lives

and property had they been exploded.
Fortunately, warning had been given to the recipients of the machines by the Chief of Police, Michael Delaney, who had obtained a confession from Kemp V. Bigelow, by whom they were mailed Biglow confessed also that he had sent infernal machines to Lawrence C. Phipps and Edward Chase, but these were not delivered today. The machines received by Messra. Moffatt and Kountz were turned over to the police department.

Warning Saves Buchtel's Life.

The one sent to Governor Buchtel was received by the Governor's private secretary, Alfred C. Montgomery, who re-moved the wrapper, disclosing a box with a sliding cover. His suspicions were aroused and he reported the matter to the Governor, who then informed him that he had been warned by the Chief of Police to be on the lookout for an infernal machine. Adjutant-General Kelly and officers of the police department were called in and the box was carefully opened by them in such a manner as to avoid explosion of its contents. It was found to contain two sticks of

dynamite, to which were attached fuses and caps and which were packed in black powder. The sliding top was lined with sandpaper and the matches had been placed with their heads in contact with the sandpaper, so that they would have been lighted if the box had been opened in the manner intended, thus ndoubtedly causing an explosion of the dynamite.

The other infernal machines were

Tonight, in the presence of Chief of Police Delany, Police Commissioner Hewitt, representatives of newspaper and Fred Moffat, a nephew of David H. Moffat, Bigelow made a confession which he admitted sending the infernal machines, and explained his motive. He said that he was unable to earn enough at his regular employment to keep him properly and conceived the idea of making a hero of himself, with probable

financial reward as a result. Bigelow's Story About Chase.

Bigelow, who is 21 years of age, arrived in Denver several weeks ago and secured a position as in the Kendrick book and stationery store. He said re was the son of C. L. Bigelow, Superintendent of Schools in Bryan, Ohio. On Sunday night Bigelow notified the police department that he had overheard two men talking about a plot to kill Edward Chase, the Governor and other prominent citizens and that Mr. Chase's residence was to be blown up that night. A search in the vicinity of the residence resulted in the discovery of a package containing 51 sticks of dynamite

Confession Saves Their Lives. Bigelow's story was regarded with

suspicion and he was placed under arrest Monday night. Today he confessed that he himself placed the dynamite near Mr. Chase's house, where it was found, and that he had sent several infernal machines by mail. Had this confession not been obtained in time to give warning to the men to whom the ma chines had been sent, these who opened the boxes containing the dynamite would undoubtedly have been killed.

EXTORT MONEY BY GRATITUDE

Bigelow's Scheme Was to Warn Vic tims After Sending Dynamite.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 8 .- (Special.) -Kemp V. Bigelow, the young book store clerk, who yesterday revealed a plot to dynamite D. H. Moffatt, Charles B. Kountz and half a dozen other Denver millionaires, tonight broke down and confessed that he had evolved the scheme to get money from grateful millionatres. He also confessed that he had sent dynamite bombs through the mail to several Denver millionaires and these were received by the persons to whom they were addressed today. There were no fuses, clockwork or caps attached to the bombs, and they did not endanger the lives of their recipients, but they did place in grave jeopardy the mail clerks and carriers who handled them. If Bigelow proves to be sane, he will go to the penitentlary,